ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY B. 1898-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DEWEY DOES A THOROUGH

Commodore Leaves Little in Manila Bay for Spaniards to Use.

SENDS EVERY ONE OF THEIR FLEET

They Cannot Withstand the Iron Hail from says every ship was splendidly handled. Our War Ships.

OVER ONE HUNDRED KILLED ON THE SPANISH FLAG SHIP boat to carry the commoder's report to the flow of the commoder's report to the flow of the dispatches. The McCulloch will remain at Hong Kong one day for orders from

After the Battle the Petrel Captures a Store Ship at Manila with a Large Amount of Coal on Board, While Commodore Dewey Takes Possession of the Cavite Arsenal and Destroys All the

Guns and Blows Up the Mines

and Magazines.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

HONG KONG, May 7 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron of six fighting ships on Sunday morning, May 1, captured the naval arsenal and forts at Cavite, Manila bay, and annihilated the Spanish fleet at the Philippines. The American fleet sunk seven cruisers, four gunboats, two transports and captured one transport, several tugs and small steamers.

The Spaniards lost 300 killed and 400 wounded. Not one American was killed. Every United States war ship was practically uninjured in the hard fought battle. It lasted three and one half hours. Control of the Philippines was wrested from the Spaniards. The American flag is now flying over their principal strongholds. The forts guarding the entrance to Manila bay at Corregidor island have surrendered. Manila is now under American guns and absolutely at Commodore Dewey's mercy.

The battle began at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning and the final surrender was at 12:50 o'clock. The Spanish flag still flies at Manila, but the American fleet is powerful enough to reduce the city whenever Commodore Dewey desires. The fortifications are not able to repel our ships. The entire islands are ours whenever we assert our claim.

Commodore Dewey's fleet of nine vessels ran the blockade past the forts of Corregidor Island at midnight of Saturday. The ships were painted gray, their lights showing only directly astern. The fighting ships passed unseen, The McCulloch, Captain Hodgson, was discovered, however, and fired upon by the forts. The Boston replied with its eight-inch guns, followed by the McCulloch's three-inch guns. The forts fired four shots, then relapsed into

The fleet steamed at four-knot speed up the bay, arriving off Manila at daylight. Then for the first time the Spanish discovered the presence of the cruisers. Immediately the guns from Manila fort opened fire. Dewey refused to answer, as he feared firing might kill some of the noncombatants in the harbor. He formed the fleet in column line of battle, advancing upon Cavite, six miles south, where the heavy forts are located. At the same time the Spanish fleet assembled. The firing by the Spaniards became general.

Commodore Dewey waited until within close range and when he had approached to within 2,500 yards of the fleet, turned west, passing directly in front of the forts and the Spanish ships. Our fleet approached in the following order: Olympia, Baltimore, Petrel, Concord and Boston. As the ships turned in range they joined in the Olympia's bombardment. Terrific caunonading was exchanged on both sides. Our ships did great execution from the first. The land batteries, which had heavier guns than the fleet, replied

We once more formed in column, when we saw their ships burning. The other ships aided in subduing the forts and firing on the ships not entirely disabled. Nothing could withstand the accuracy of the American guns. The Spanish fire grew less brisk until at 12:50 the commandant put up a signal of surrender. One fort still flew the Spanish flag, but the Boston at close range kept on firing and so silenced it, and the flag was pulled down. Our fleet drew off, passing Manila, with no firing. A conference of commanders disclosed that none were killed and that there was no damage to the ships. The accuracy of aim demanded terrible mortality on the Spanish vessels. The Spanish rear admiral, Patricio Montejo y Parason's, flagship, Reina Christina, made a stubborn resistance and came out boldly to meet the Olympia. Our fire concentrated, striking several times and cutting away part of the bridge on which he stood. He coolly stepped to the other end, but was compelled to retreat, and as the vessel turned an eight-inch Olympia shot struck the Christina squarely astern, plowing almost through, causing an explosion of the magazines. The admiral was compelled to abandon the ship. One hundred and thirty were killed and ninety wounded on the Christina alone. The admiral transferred his flag to the Castilla, which was also disabled with great loss of life. The most exciting incident of the morning was the intended attack of two torpedo boats, which came out and were lying in wait for the Olympia. They were discovered leaving the breakwater and the Olympia's secondary battery was concentrated on them, but they remained until the Olympia was within 500 yards. The fire was too severe and the torpedo boats started to return, being shelled all the while. One shell struck astern with a terrific explosion. The boat sunk with all on board, and the other was beached and disabled.

In the afternoon the Petrel was sent to the inner harbor behind the fortifications and destroyed all the war ships not already fired by shots and captured a storeship at Manila valued at \$500,000. The cargo includes 600,000 tons of coal. The Petrel also captured many small steamers. The troops at Cavite were allowed to depart with their arms to Manila. Commodore Dewey took possession of the arsenal and forts, destroying all the guns and blowing up the mines and magazines after the surrender.

The fleet lay before Manila and Commodore Dewey sent word to the governor that he would destroy the city in the event the fleet was fired upon or a hostile demonstration made. One warning was sufficient. Monday morning a tug, under a flag of truce, brought an offer of surrender from the commandant of Corregidor. The Baltimore and Raleigh went to accept the surrender and found the commandant alone, the men having deserted. All the guns were blown up. Our fleet coasted around the bay, picking up all the Spanish vessels or destroying them. Monday Commodore Dewey notified the governor he must be allowed to use the cable or he would cut it. The governor refused and the cable was therefore cut.

The harbor around Cavite is desolated by American shells. In the inner harbor lie the submerged wrecks of the Reina Christina, Don Antonio, De Ulloa and Castilla. These were all fired by American shells and left burning when the Spaniards deserted them. Only the upper works and guns show. The inside harbor contains the wrecks of eight war ships, all burned, though some can be raised. Many of the guns are in good condition and may be taken off the wrecks and put aboard transports at Manila and shipped home. Further hostilities seem impossible unless Dewey bombards the town. The wounded in Cavite hospitals have insufficient food, and at the surgeon's request are being moved in a captured steamer to Manila.

I accompanied the first steamer. We were not allowed to land, the wounded being taken off in launches. Pasig river, running through the city, we found obstructed with moored barges. It was reported many mines were planted there. The inhabitants almost unanimously favor capitulation, so the Span-

ish officer informed me. He said the city was in danger from the insurgents and also

Commodore Dewey is not in communica tion with the insurgents, who are reported to have surrounded the city, stopping the food supplies, which are now running short. The Spanish vessels destroyed, with the commanding officers' names fololws:

Sunk-Cruisers Reina Christina, Captain Cadarso; Castilla, Captain Martin de Oliva; Antonio de Ulloa, Commander Robion. Burned-Cruisers Juan de Austria, Com

mander Concha; Island de Luzon, Commander Barreto; Island de Cuba, Commander Regalado, Gunboata: Delduro, Commande Morens; Lezo, Commander Benaveste; Velasco, Commander Reboul; El Correo, Commander Escudero ;and transport Isla de Mindanao.

Captured-Store ship Manila and numerous Commodore Deewy commends the officers

and men for their courage and bravery and The accuracy of fire of our ships was as remarkable as the amount of metal thrown. The Olympia's guns fired 1,500 shells, the Baltimore 2,000. It is estimated that more than 100 tons of metal was thrown from our

The McCulloch was selected as a dispatch boat to carry the commodore's report to to file dispatches. The McCulloch will re-main at Hong Kong one day for orders from Washington and will then return to Manila and rejoin the squadron. Commodore Dewey's future course depends on Washington. All the ships in the bay are ordered out of the danger zone, so that action against the city can begin in the event of a hostile demonstration from the city. During the entire engagement I was on

the McCulloch's decks seeing every shot fired. We were never out of range of the land fortifications. I was impressed with the magnificence of the spectacle and the disregard of danger shown by our com-A. C. HARDEN.

DEWEY'S SUCCESS AT MANILA. It Causes Much Alarm in Spanish Re-

ligious Circles.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

MADRID, May 6 (Via the frontier).— (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-America's successful invasion of the Philippine islands has caused most alarm among the church and monastic orders of Spain. Monks and Jesuits have been virtually for centuries more the rulers of these distant possessions of Spain than the lay authorities. The latter were practically visitors who never clashed with the clerical interest without being almost immediately thrown overboard by the imperial government and colonial officers. Indeed, clerical influences were so powerful in the Archipeligoes as to constitute a Catholic theocracy at the close of the teenth century similar to what had prevailed in the American dominions of Spain in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. It may hardly seem credible that priests and monks as late as five years ago prevented the establishment of a British Bible society depot and agent at Manila. All Americans can recollect how they induced the Spanish authorities to treat both American Protestant missionaries and poor Protestant natives in Peonape island and the rest of the Carolinas group. Captain Cardasico of the flagship Maria Christina, who was killed at Manila, was the very man who put down the rising of Protestant natives in Peonape against the friars. The powerful religious orders of the Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustines, Car-Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustines, Car-melites and Jesuits have since the days of the original discoveries and conquest, grad-The crushing character of the American ually taken possession of these archipeligos and exercise authority as parish rectors ossessing vast landed property, collecting rents and contributions from the natives so severely that they have made themselves very unpopular. In fact the principal rievance of the natives, particularly the better class, in the last insurrection was against the friars and Jesuits, whose expulsion or limitation of power their chiefs indeavored to demand from Spain when Aguinaldo and others submitted lately. As all these orders derive enormous incomes from these archipelagos, they are frightfully alarmed and will move every possible influence in the European court governslands when the time comes to make peace Already they have applied to the vatican and offered the Spanish cabinet all their power and wealth for this war.

WANT THE BLOCKADE BROKEN.

Havana People Tired of Being Penned Up Like Cattle. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, May 7.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Advices from Havana say that the people there are ecoming more and more incensed against the Spanish because they do not send the Cape Verde squadron over to break the blockade. General Blanco has forwarded nessages of the most urgent character to Madrid, but received unsatisfactory re sponses. The Havanese have been told faily for nearly two weeks that Spain was ending war ships to their relief and up to this time they have believed it. But now the inhabitants of the beleaguered city are so wrought up that a demonstration at the was being planned when my inormant left.

Thus far the people have been led to believe by frequent proclamations from the alace that the United States squadron is afraid to attempt to enter the harbor or bombard the city and that when the Spanish fleet arrives Admiral Sampson's boats will be blown out of the water. But the delay in the arrival of the Spanish boats, accompanied by the vague news from Manila of the Spanish disaster there, has awakened the people to a knowledge of their real danger and an uprising may take place at any

The price of provisions continues to go up. Eggs are \$2 a dozen, milk 50 cents a bottle, prime beef \$1.75 a pound, butter \$2.25 a pound and canned goods and vegetables from \$1 to \$4 a can. Blanco has seized all the provisions he can get his hands on, not even excepting the horses and cattle used to work the plantations in the immediate vicinity of the city. The reconcentrados have been sent back to their to death there.

Except in the best informed circles the pelief is prevalent that the guns of Morro and those mounted in the shore batteries can silence any attempt at bombardment by the Americans. The Spanish officers also believe that the forces now in the held are

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, May 7 .-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Communication by cable by Manila and Hong Kong is still cut off, but the general manager of the cable company has just informed me that an American war ship was

12:30 p. m. today. Pope Offers No Advice. ROME. May 7.-There is no truth in the statement that the pope has advised the

queen regent to mediate.

It Excites Great Admiration in British Naval Circles

ABSORBING INTEREST IN THE SITUATION

American Commander May Yet Hold His Own Without Beinforcements.

DEMONSTRATE NEW YALUE OF SEA POWER

Opinion in London that Spain is Parting

NOT LIKELY TO SEND ITS FLEET ACROSS

Up a Bluff.

Partisans of the Decadent Monarchy Are Losing Faith in Its Intention to Make Any Kind of a Pight.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—As further details of Dewey's triumph are becoming known admiration for the thoroughness with which the American squadron did its appointed work is unstinted. The feeling among experts here is that Dewey's position is exceedingly difficult and if occupied by any less resourceful or able commander the United States might well feel apprehensive whether he could make his victory effective. Efforts of the Navy department to get forward supplies and landing a force are watched with the keenest interest, as it is thought Dewey will be compelled to take a base for procuring supplies in three or four weeks if succor fails to reach him before. The whole circumstances of his position are so entirely novel that developments are of absorbing interest to experts And if he succeeds in maintaining his advantage without the military forces deemed essential to supplement a bombardment, he will offer a new demonstration of the value

of sea power in war hitherto unproved. If the Spanish fleet were as effective in other respects as in keeping its movements a secret it would be a formidable oppraent. No news has yet been received of the Cape Verde squadron's whereabouts, and H. W. Wilson, a noted expert, said teday: "I don't believe the story at all that the squadron is going to Cadiz. I strongly-jucline to the belief that it has put in to the Canaries."

Spanish Navy Unprepared.

Everything is going to prove the accuracy of early information concerning the unpreparedness of the Spanish navy. Lieutenant Lenoir of the French navy, who just re-turned from a tour of the Spanish arsenals and dock yards, states that the reserve squadron at Cadiz will not be ready to sail for five weeks yet and gives a deplorable picture of the disorganization and unreadiness of the Spanish authorities. Even Spanish partisans here are now compelled to admit that Spain is merely playing a game of bluff and they are losing faith in its willingness to face the American fleet at all. It is expected in diplomatic circles here

that the publication of the details of Spanish losses in the Philippines will be made the occasion for a Spanish appeal by the victory, in conjunction with revelations in the Cortes of Spanish unpreparedness and the imminent jeopardy of a republican revolution are held to constitute a powerful in centive to Spain to appeal for mediation. The question is much discussed among diplomats whether America would ineist on its right to demand that Spain shall make submissidirect to Washington, for a firm conviction prevails among diplomats that Spain will seek to save its pride by proposing terms

through the medium of friendly powers. The Lafayette capture excited much interest here, as it was fully expected France would have protested. The rapid conclusion of the incident and the release of the La ments, above all in Catholic countries, to fayette without interposition of the French secure for Spain possession of the Philippine government is considered a very smart piece work, as it deprives the action of th Washington executive of any appearance of being adopted under diplomatic pressure.

> Expert View. Hon. Thomas Allnut Brassey, editor of Lord Brassey's Naval Annual, an acknowledged authority on naval questions, given his views of Spanish naval strategy

as follows:

"No one can predict the naval strategy probably to be adopted by Spain, but the following suggests itself as a possible course of action. With the exception of the Pelayo they have no ships capable of fighting an action in moderate weather against the Iowa or the three coastline battleships of the Indiana type. On the other hand the armored cruisers of the Infanta Maris Teresa type and the Cristobal Colon would constitute a powerful squadron of good speed which should be capable of holding its own against any squadron of United States ships that can catch it. Should such a squadron be sent to the West Indies and Spain succeed in keeping a coaling base in either Cuba or Porto Rico it would render blockade of Cuba very difficult if not absolutely ineffective. It could do considerable damage to the trade of the gulf and Atlantic seaports. The American commander would be obliged to keep his ships concentrated or run the risk of their being cut off in de-

CONDITION OF THINGS IN HAVANA.

Spaniards Have Food Enough to Last (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, May 7 .-- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-We had been hearing a good deal about Thrall for a long time. Everybody was aware of his immensely precarious situation and everybody heaved a sigh of relief when he at last was known to be safe on board one of the American war ships. Dressed in the universal linen or duck and with a straw hat on the back of his head, Thrall differs little from homes in the interior of the island to starve a certain type of young American manhood. The striking thing about him now is his eyes. The expression of them will doubt

less change as he breathes more of the peace of the American side, but at present they are peculiarly wide open, as if strained with watching. They stare at you and do not seem to wink and at the corners the lids fully adequate to cope with any army that are wrinkled, as if from long pain. This is the impress of his hazardous situation, still

As for his own deeds, he talks as little and wants to talk as little as most intrepid men. Ask him of the situation in Havana, however, and he is eager at oace. He says that the first day of the blockade brought tremendous confusion to Havana. Even in the batteries everything was pel' mell. In the city white-faced people thronged the streets signaled as approaching Hong Kong at crying: "Oh! they are going to open fire, they are going to open fire."

On the second day the populace was calmed, mainly becaused they were sleepy. They had been up all the previous night. On the third day almost everybody who went Cuban insurgents.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

Page 1 Story of Dewey's Great Victory. Dewey's Name on All Tongues. Dewey in Control at Manila. 2 Dewey Made an Admiral. American Flag Saluted at Havana. Thrilling Escape of a Reporter.

3 Nebraska News.
Fing for Nebraska's Troops.
Dewey Breaks All Records.
Trouble Feared in Madrid.

Last Week in Omaha Society. Musical Review of the Week. Echoes of the Ante Room. 5 Sporting Events of a Day.

6 Council Bluffs Local Matters.

lown News and Comment. General News of the Farther West. 8 Latest News of the Exposition.

10 "Ashes of Empire." 11 Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial News.

12 Editorial and Comment. 13 Improving Omaha's Streets. Bor's Tribute to the Dead. 14 In the Amusement World. 16 Anthracite of the Andes.

18 In the Domain of Woman. 19 Half a Million Club Women. 20 Success as a Physician. Work of the Woman's Clubs. 21 Surgery on the Battlefield. Modern Rapid Fire Guns.

22 Sporting Review of the Week. 23 With the Wheels and Wheelmen. 24 "Wonder Children."

	Ro	ugh	Mig	erm	for C	ups				
			ture		Omal				ъ	eg.
5	n.	m		46	1					
										71
					3	p.	m.			72
8	n.	m		54	4	p.	m.			73
0	a.	m		61	5	p.	m.			73
10	n.	m		65	6	n.	m .			72
11	n.	m		67	7	p.	m.	***	• •	70
12	m.			68		511				

up on the streets was rounded up and put to work upon the fortifications. They were paid \$2 per day. As the days passed on and no bombardment ensued, the spirit of the populace changed. They decided the fleet was afraid. When Thrall left they were feeling very gay and content. It was also reported in Havana that the Spanish fleet had whaled the life out of Admiral Dewey's squadron in the east.

Blanco is daily issuing proclamations about this thing and that thing. He issued one calling upon the insurgents to enlist in the Spanish army under the command of the traitor chieftain, Juan Parra. Thrall says that as far as he knows no aspirants for this distinction have appeared. As to the engagement of the Marblehead and Eagle with the defenses of Cienfuegos, the Spanish papers declare no shot reached

within four miles of the town. General Arolas, commanding all Havana, has embarked a stock of provisions for the reconcentradoes sent in care of General Lee from the United States and turned it over to the commissary department of the army. Both silver and paper money have simply flunked, but in the way of provisions the Spaniards are good for two months, as

everybody knows. The 2d of May brings a great patriotic fete day among all Spaniards. The people in Havana were certain that the American flect would attack on that day and they were looking for it. They had a gambler's confidence in winning any game if it was played on their lucky day. Thrall's story of the American (Major W. D. Smith), who was arrested as a spy in Havana, recently will doubtless remain all that can be told of one of the melancholy and mysterious chapman must be dead l STEVE CRANE. this time.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST

Dread Scourge is Brought Into the Harbor by the Captured Span-ish Ship Argonauta.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST (via Tampa), May 7 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram. -Yellow jack has appeared in Key West harbor. The dread disease has attacked four men, among them two Americans. They elong to the prize crew of the gunboat Nashville, which, with the gunboat Marblehead and Eagle, captured the Spanish steamer Argonauta off Cienfuegos.

nen were placed aboard the Argonauta and brought it to port under the Marblehead's convoy. Health officers visited the Argonauta promptly on its arrival and all seems for the first symptoms only of the dread disease manifested themselves. Two of the prize crew and two of the crew of the Argonauta showed decided chills and

were put under surveillance. The symptoms got worse and the horrible black vomit developed in a day or two. The best medical skill of Key West has been at work on the four cases and it is believed some headway has been made against the disease. Unfortunately, however, most of the men sank into a comatose condition and there will be a hard fight to save them.

The Argonauta has been stationed among the fleet of the captured steamers to the east of the United States vessels. It is most strictly quarantined, and it is said it will be removed to Dry Tortugas, where the quarantine would be strictly enforced.

A disagreeable feature of the case is the fact that the ten Spanish officers and ten privates, who were captured on the Argo auta were placed aboard the Nashville soon after being captured. If they had germs of disease they may have communicated them to the Nashville's men. Up to date absolutely nobody is sick aboard the Nash-

Another disagreeable feature is the fact that all the Spanish officers and men were sent north on the passenger steamer City of Key West on Thursday. It had a number of passengers when it sailed for Miami, Fla. and the Spaniards were under guard of colored troops and were on their way to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. As far as known here none of the Spaniards showed symptoms of the disease.

Navy surgeons here feel confident that they will master yellow jack. They are tryng a new scientific method which they feel will prove a signal success.

The fact that yellow jack has made its appearance is being kept quiet, as a panic is eared if it becomes generally known. Names prize crew ill cannot be obtained. In addition to the Nashville's prize crew the United States marshal has placed several of his men on board. Porto Rico in Bevolt

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 7.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -Reports have reached here from an authentic source that the towns of Cayey and Ricon, in Porto Rico, are to revolt against Spain. It is reported that the insurgents are in arms and that wealthy Spanish famlies are leaving for ports of safety. This news shows how widespread the revolutionary spirit in Porto Rico is. Cayey is in the southeastern part of the island and Ricon is in the extreme northwest. It is close to Lares, a town in which rebellion against Spanish rule began long before the present Cuban revolution. Betances, who was at the head of the revolution, fled to Paris, where he has been an active agent of the

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM DEWEY

American Admiral Sends His Account of His Own Glorious Victory.

SPANISH AT MANILA COMPLETE

Total Des on of the Enemy's Fleet of Eleven Vessels.

BATTERIES COMPLETELY SILENCED BY AMERICAN GUNS

Spain Loses Over Six Hundred Men in the Engagement, While Not a Single American is Killed and Only Six Wounded-Not One of the United States Fleet Sustains Damage-Dewey is in Entire

Control of the Situation in the Philippines.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

MANILA, May 7 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The result of the battle between Commodore Dewey's fleet and the Spanish forts and vessels here was the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet, eleven vessels. being lost. The Spanish loss besides was 300 killed and 400 injured. On the American side there were none killed and only six slightly injured. Not one of the American fleet was damaged at all.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Two official dispatches were received from Commodore Dewey this morning describing his attack on Manila. The first dispatch read as follows:

"MANILA, May 1.-The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the Spanish war vessels Reina Christina, Castilla, Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, General Lazo, the Duero, Correo, Minacano, Velasco, Mindanoa, transport, and the water battery to Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly injured. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong. Kong. I shall communicate with him. G. DEWEY."

The other dispatch gives additional information of the engagement and reads as follows:

"CAVITE, May 4.-I have taken possession of naval station at Cavice on Philippine islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, patrolling garrison. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but. very heavy, 150 killed, including captain of Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

MADRID, May 7.-8 p. m,-An official dispatch from General Augusta,

governor-general of the Philippine islands, sent via Labayan, says: "The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. It is said that at the request of the consuls the enemy will not bombard for the present, provided L do not open fire upon the enemy's squadron, which is out of range of our

guns. Therefore, I cannot fire until they come nearer. "A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618."

RUSH TO RECEIVE THE NEWS receipt of news, had come over from the Officials and Newspaper Men Crowd

the Quarters of Secretary Long in Navy Department. the fact that everybody for several days perts. past has been in momentary expectation of town was thrown into the wildest excite- cablegram as far as received. issue of extra papers, announcing the ar- crowd in waiting. Half

from official sources, and perhaps, dismayed or that he lacked men to take possession newspaper contingent, the officials of the bay of Manila at his mercy. Navigation bureau, where cipher dispatches

One of the officers of the Navigation prevailed at the State department, where up in the ante-room. The State department has the honor of receiving the first news It came in the shape of a cablegram of Wildman at Hong Kong and was as follows:

"Hong Kong-McCulloch, Wildman," That is the usual form in which naval movements are reported by cable. This dispatch was received by Third Assistant Secretary Cridler, who was turned out of his cot by a messenger buy at 4.49 o'clock this morning. The naval officials were promptly notified and awited with intens interest the dispatch which was expected to surely follow from Commodore Dewey.

Brings the Official Dispatch. About 9:30 Manager Marean, of the Western Union Telegraph company, appeared at the department, bringing with him a sheet

comprising four lines of the mysterious jargon, which makes up the naval cipher. He handed this directly to Secretary Long. who gazed at it for a moment and turned it over to Lieutenant Whittlesey, one of the cipher experts of the Navigation bureau, for translation into English. Then the secretary made a pretense of sitting down at his desk to transact other business, but it was plain to be seen that in spirit he had toined the anxious throng of newspaper men who thronged the reception rooms waiting

for the news. The naval cipher is one of the most complex in the world. The messages come in words of strange formation, taken from all languages. These words are turned by the translation clerks into groups of figures, and these in turn are resolved into their equiva lent words in English. All this takes time. Meanwhile Secretary Alger, hearing of the

War department to see his colleague, but he was also obliged to wait patiently for the translation. Senator Hoar, a member of the foreign relations committee also joined Sec-WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Notwithstanding retary Long and waited upon the cable ex-

About 10 o'clock a prominent official gave cable advices from Commodore Dewey, the the newspaper men a brief abstract of the ment at breakfast time this morning by the only whetted the interest of the rival of the McCulloch at Hong Kong with later Secretary Long appeared with a dispatches for the government from Com- translated copy in his hand.

It was at once noticed that the cablegram The publication of newspaper dispatches as officially promulgated, did not entirely telling of the terrible mortality among the Spanish and the escape of the American which had been previously given out. and forces, the men and ships, from serious in- the immediate presumption was that in the jury, added to the excitement and to the short time accorded for consideration, the intense satisfaction with which the long officials had concluded that it was public expected news was received. There was an policy to expurgate the dispatch. Thus, as instant rush of newspaper men to the Navy made public, it contained no reference to department to secure further information the cutting of the cable by Admiral Dewey, by the number and impetuosity of the the place, and finally that he had the entire

It was also noted that the dispatch bore are transcribed and translated, promptly date of May 1. The McCulloch could not closed and locked their doors against in- have occupied more than six days in making the short run across to Hong Kong. Therefore it was immediately assumed that the bureau had been on duty every moment of above dispatch was the first of two or more the twenty-four hours for several weeks that had been brought over to Hong Kong past, waiting to receive cablegrams of im- by the McCulloch. In other words, Comportance. A similar state of affairs has modore Dewey had written Sunday night, stating in his message a brief account of the one of the assistant secretaries and the day's work. Instead of sending it imchief clerk have divided up the watches of mediately by the McCulloch to Hong Kong, the night, sleeping on temporary cots set he had delayed that vessel for two or three days at least, probably to use the McCulloch in the subsequent bombardment of the three words from United States Consul few days without doubt were made the subject of one or more official dispatches which

are to follow the original message. The department at 10 o'clock, after the first message was at hand, was still receiving sheets of the cipher code from the telegraph company, while the cipher experts were still at work behind the heavy doors of

of the Navigation bureau. Second Dispatch.

Shortly before noon Secretary Long left the Navy department for the White House and an official confirmation was made that a second dispatch from Commodore Dewey had been received. The secretary carried this with him to the White House, and there was intense eagerness am waiting crowd to learn the contents of the second dispatch. Senators who saw the president secured a brief intimation Dewey's victory was overwhelming and that he had a large number of Spanish prisoners

At 12:30 p. m. Secretary Long came from the president's private room carrying the copy of the second message from Dewey, but in order to give equal facilities to the great crowd of people waiting to gain in-formation he held it until he reached his private office. Then his secretary, Mr. Finney, brought the message to the large reception room, where a hundred or more anxious newspaper correspondents and ouri-ous observers took the dispatch as Mr. Fin-

Argentine Helps Spain. BUENOS AYRES (via Galveston), May &